don city, finding that their chaplain, the Rev.

him notice that he must leave that society or

ease to be their chaplain; their reasons be

ing not theological, but practical, they being

unanimously convinced that the introduction of such morbid soul-anatomy as the said so-

iety enjoins among the inmates of the estab-

shment would foster the vicious ideas they

probably resign his chaplaincy and become a itualist martyr; and as long as the dogmatic

ide. The bishops are terribly excited. The

Archbishop of Canterbury has at last had the

confession wrung from his lips that the church

op cannot face, is that in the determined front

is in danger. The plain fact which the bish

of the ritualist priesthood, the England of to-day meets its dead self—nay, to that anti-

Insurance Disasters for Six Months.

No less than fifty-two fire-insurance compa

nies have been broken or hurt in the first hal

of 1877. The Boston Advertiser gives this

d. Lumberman and Manufacturing, Missouri, celver.

D. Builders, Massachusetts, receiver.

Suffolk Mutual, Massachusetts, receiver.

Mutual Protection, Pennsylvania, receiver.

Farmers Mutual, Connecticut, receiver.

Substantial Connecticut, receiver.

Cowego County, Mutual, New York, receiver.

Conway Mutual, Massachusetts, receiver.

Coos Mutual, New Hampshire, receiver.

Substantial New Hampshire, receiver.

18. Sunbury Mutual, Pennsylvania, receiver.
19. Lehigh Valley Mutual, Pennsylvania, receiver.
20. Oswego and Onondaga, New York, reinsured.
21. Brewers, Wisconsin, reinsured.
22. Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers, Oh

48. Hope, Louislana, falled.
49. Delaware State, Delaware, failed.
50. Federal, District of Columbia, failed.
51. Tennessee Fire and Marine, reinsured.
52. Paterson, New Jersey, reinsured.

Bayard Taylor's Visit to Richard H

We approached the coast through open

grassy fields, beyond which, on the edge of

lofty bluff, stood the gray old mansion of the venerable poet, Richard H. Dana. The place is singularly wild, lonely and picturesque. No other dwelling is visible; a little bight of the coast thrusts out its iron headlands at a

short distance on either side, the surf thun

ders incessantly below, and in front the open

ocean stretches to the sky. Mr. Dana's only neighbors are the vessels that come and go at greater or less distances. Here, on a portico

almost overhanging the sea, we found the old poet. When I first read his poem of "The

Buccaneer," as a boy of seventeen, he was already past middle life; when, in 1848, I heard his course of lectures on "Old English

Literature," in New York, and was thereby

ists, and Wordsworth, he was called an old

white locks streaming in the wind, his eyes

undimmed, his voice unbroken, his intellect

evidently as clear, calm and sound as ever. It

seemed almost incredible. Dana was born before Byron, Shelley and Keats; he was old

enough to have remembered Mozart, Burns and Cowper, had he met them; he was eighteen when Schiller died; he was the first

mature man who recognized the genius of the boy, William Cullen Bryant. Born in 1787, he will be ninety years of age in No-

vember, and may reasonably hope to see many succeeding birthdays. Age has only

given to him its repose and dignity, not it

lines of ruin, and I trust some artist may be found to perpetuate for us his nobe and yen-

License and Hindrance.

Galveston News, July 27th: Miss Mary Ann Green said that there was a marriage

had to come off. It was taken out by Mr. Mat. Sotelia, a Russian Fin, whom she says has been bothering her for a long time with his beautiful accounts of the undying love

that is filling his heart to the brim. She has

told him repeatedly that she is sweet on another fellow, but this statement only had the

effect of making him more devoted in his at-

tentions. She says that Mr. Sofelia has taken out the license so that he can get that fact

published in the papers and thereby terrify

her other admirers from paying their court at the shrine of her loveliness. Already her

friends have congratulated her upon the suc-

cessful termination of her "single blessed-ness," and Mr. Sofelia has flaunted the license in her face, and told her that she would have to go to Huntsville and serve for

a thousand years in the penitentiary if she

dared to marry another man while this

license was out against her. The cituation

knock Sofelia down with the stove-lifter, she

slipped off to have the records rectified so that she and her "true love" could go on

dreaming of a little cot "near a lake, mar-

gined by fruits of gold and whispering myr-

tles." She was sent to the stationhouse for relief, but the sergeant failed to find an ordi-

nance covering her case, and she departed

vowing that she never could marry Mr

Art of Swimming.

are drowned by raising their arms

led to the study of the ballads, the drama

list, compiled from official sources:

1. Metropolitan, New York, receiver.
2. Farmers, Joint Stock, receiver.
3. Citizens, West Virginia, receiver.
4. Builders, West Virginia, receiver.
5. Sun Underwriters, North Carolina, 16. Frankland, Tennessee, receiver.
7. Commercial, Missouri, receiver.
8. Paterson, New Jersey, receiver.
9. Lumberman and Manufacturing, Medical Control of the Contr

by its putrescence,

views of human nature inculcated by the na-

are striving te extirpate. Mr. Horsley will

MEMPHIS APPEAL

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1. C. GALLAWAY.

282 Second street, Memphis. Tenn. M. C. GALLAWAY,

MEMPHIS APPEAL

J. T. TREZEVANT AND IMMIGRA-

We understand that Mr. J. T. Trezevant, of this city, will next week leave the city for a tour through the northwest with a view to spread before the people of that section the advantages of the country in the vicinity of Memphis. There is a tendency on the part of the mechanics and laborers of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to emigrate to the south, and so escape the rigors of a climate noted for its extremes of heat and cold, and also avoid those great social upheavals inseperable from dense population and an immense number of competing manufacturing establishments. To take advantage of this, to foster and encourage it, Mr. Trezevant proposes to speak to those people and tell them of the advantages which our soil and climate possess over that of any other in the Union. To our citizens, who know and appreciate the services which Mr. Trezevant has rendered in other years, we need not say that he-is as well, perhaps better, qualified for the work than any other man among us. He knows every foot of land within a radius of it all over many times; has helped to build their resources and their views politithoroughly intelligent as to our section, and the best sense of the term a representative man. During the forty years that he has lived here his life has been one of devotion to the material welfare of the city and surrounding country. He has been the staunch supporter of every enterprise calculated in the least to extend the name and fame of Mem- to the great party to which Mississippi owes pl s, and every railroad centering here owes

ence and prosperity in part to his mitted to him tasks from which others shrank, and he has never been found wanting. In this case she has every reason to repose in him an unlimited confidence and to flag," and "hold the fort." To fail now is through thick and thin. commend him to the people of the northwest to help the enemy. The success of Indeas worthy of implicit confidence, altogetherreliable, and a gentleman who can answer any question as to our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources. In the name of the people among whom he has spent a long life and whom he has piloted through many MORTON AND THE BLOODY SHIRT. enterprises of great pith and moment, we indorse Mr. J. T. Trezevant as a gentleman in the northwestern States.

THE DEMOCRACY SURE TO WIN IN

papers of the country is true, Mr. Hayes will be confronted in the senate by an opposition that, so far-as it has developed, threatens alarming results, at least to his nominees. Morton, a few days ago, threw out again to the winds the bloody-shirt, out of which for several years he has wrung so much agony. Ben Wade, speaking for the outsiders, has adoption of the Democratic policy of peace and good-will between the States. Blaine has manipulated the Maine convention so fare and that it in a roundabout way sustains old Ben, States. and now Conkling, the ablest and most statesmanlike of the Republican leaders, comes in hot haste from the highlands of Scotland, where he had been rusticating and intended to rusticate for the summer, breaththey take shape, may cost the administration something more than uneasiness. A very intelligent correspondent of the Chicago Tribune-a paper by the way which cannot be charged with Democratic leanings-makes a careful review of the Republican situation in New York, growing out of Conkling's return and this proposed opposition of his to Hayes. He states that, so far from the Democratic party being divided, it was never better organized or more nearly equal to victory; that all the leaders are on the alert; that they know the weak points of their Radical opponents, and are intent on nothing so much as victory.

"The fight this fall would be of little im-portance were it not for the fact that one-half of the State senate is to be elected and all the members of the assembly. The senators who may be elected will participate in the election a year hence of a United States senator to succeed Roscoe Conkling. The present senate is composed of nineteen Republican, elev-en Tammany and two anti-Tammany Demovery certain that the Democrats will make a desperate effort to capture the senate. The fact that Tilden aspires to be Mr. Conkling's successor will tend to defeat this object, for successor will tend to defeat this object, for times of the most intense excitement, not is believed that the wound was inflicted by a defeat to success with Mr. Tilden as leader. It is scarcely probable that the legislature will be changed in its political complexion, partly from this cause, and partly for the reason that Mr. Conkling will make prodigious efforts to be his own successor in order to vindicate himself and rebuke the President, who has wholly ignored him. The State officers to be elected are secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, and canal commissioner. The present imcumbents, Bigelow, Olcott, Ross, Fairchild, and Thayer, are divided into Tilden and anti-Tilden men, and each faction will seek to prevent the nomination of the other. Should the Democrats succeed in electing their candidates for State officers, which seems now highly probable, there will be little hope of the southern people for everything and gave saving the State in the next Presidential The Democratic organization will by that time have become too solid to be overcome. With the loss of New York, the of his sentences reads thus: chances of the Republican party will be pretty slim, especially if the causes which are disorganizing it here are attended with similar results elsewhere."

In direct violation of their promise, they have indicted members of the returning-board, a circumstance that should make the face of every southern man crimson.

the Republicans are looking for a way out of let the infamy remain entombed by which a saved the village.

whelming Democratic victory in New York this fall.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN. From all tnat we can learn, the independnt movement is making headway in some of the counties in Mississippi-making headway as it always does, not in any justified dissatisfaction of the people with the Demo-eratic party, but in the disaffection of ambitious but disappointed office-seekers who have not been able to use the party, to stock conventions, or wheedle the members of it into the belief that they, above all others, ought to be acknowledged leaders and elected to office. If there is more than this in the Independents, not alone of Mississippi, but of Memphis and elsewhere, we have yet to learn it. They have, of course, much to say about the decadence of both the great political parties-that is the burden of their song-but beyond this imaginary grievance they have no basis upon which to rest a difference or frame an excuse for breaking with our party. They want office, and office they nust have at any cost of consistency. So, TUESDAY, : : : AUGUST 14, 1877. with condemnation of Democracy and Democratic conventions upon their lips, the Independents of Mississippi, in the hope of winning to their aid the Republicans of the State, proceed to hold meetings and nominating conventions, at which the routine is observed which they so unstintedly condemn in the old parties, and the result is the nomination for office of persons known to have been disappointed candidates before Democratic conentions. To suppose that a game so desperate as this, the pretenses for which are so shallow, and which is altogether wanting in principle, will win, is to suppose the Democrats of Mississippi wanting in the sagacity which they have hitherto employed to relieve themselves from the rule of Radicalism. Only a few months out of the clutches of that party, it is not to be expected that they will voluntarily return, that they will stultify their record, confess themselves wrong, and assert, what no one can believe in the light of passing events, that a Radical is better than a Democratic government. And yet that is just what the Independents ask them to do. They covertly and sneakingly make a bargain with knows every foot of land within a radius of the Republicans which contemplates a divitwo hundred miles of Memphis; has traveled sion of the offices, and then proceed to deeral at Dr. Peters's, one above Government Carolina, and sister of Mr. John Cheesbornounce as unworthy of public support the light on Blue's point, several up shore below Charleston. As an artist, she has met, with party which has redeemed the State, curtailed | Bennett's, one at Star landing, one at DeSoto met the owners of the soil, and knows expenses, reduced taxes, and driven from of- Front, one in head bend at Cow Island, one fice a pack of thieves, the most un- in bend at President Island. cally and socially. He is, in a word, blushing that ever cursed a Stateand all that a few impatient, huncan speak not merely as one who knows, but gry office-seekers may secure places denied as one having authority to speak, for he is in to them by the Democracy. We trust the good people who, by renominating Stone, and whose good sense, good hard horse sense is certified to by the platform adopted at Jack- 6th the States of Massachusetts, Mississippi, son, will not permit themselves by any ap-

methods and crimes of the Ames administra-

peals, personal or otherwise, to be drawn into

a movement ithat means division and death

so much. They must see that any encour-

en the defeated Radicals. A fact so self-evi-

pendency is the success of Radicalism, and

that in Mississippi means a return to the

How shiftless as a political leader Mr. Morton has got to be is evidenced in his Oregon the best sense of the term to the people of speech. Time moves, but he stands still. Like old Ben Wade, he has but one idea. The south is to him a veritable mightmare, from which he cannot escape. He dreads the return of the southern States to their oldtime ascendency in the politics of the country. He fears the restoration of peace and good-will between the States. To him it bodes no good. The place he has so long held at the head of his party he knows can no longer be maintained by the tricks and arts of the demagogue, when once the attention of the people is directed to the legitimate questions of tariff, finance, foreign commerce and inland transportation-those questions, the settlement of which according to the will of the majority, is so necessary to the wel-

> advancement of all the Therefore his trantic forts to keep the bloody-shirt standard afloat and keep the people of the west and north in a continual ferment of fear of the south. In his speech at Salem, Oregon, he not only intimated that a majority of the committee of investigation of the Grover case went out pre-determined on conviction and would convict and unseat, but he elaborated his hate of the south and claimed that the southern States, with one or two exceptions, are really Republican, but were carried by the Democrats by murder, force and intimidation. He admitted that Louisiana went Democratic last fall, but claimed that it was brought about by intimidation, and that the returningboard did right in rejecting enough votes to make it Republican. He claimed that thousands of Republicans were murdered on account of their political opinions, and that the evidence in support of his position wa sealed because there was so much of it that it cannot be read. He fairly revelled in denunciation of the Democratic

party. The Salem Mercury says he spoke of the southern States as of so many dependencies, existing only by the sufferance of the north. That he referred in an overheated way to a "fire-eating, gambling and horse-racing minority dominating over a wealthy and educated majority in the south," in the face of the fact, says the Mercury, that only the conservative majority, but also the turbulent minority. And it is no proof of order that isolated cases of riot and violence should occur within the borders of their respective States. It might as well be urged against the governments of all States wherein the late railroad riots have taken ' place, and with far more justice, for there

was no equal provocation to a breach of the peace in their case, that "they had proved themselves grossly 'incapable of maintaining order." The Albany (Oregon) Democrat says that he raked them credit for nothing from the time he commenced his speech until he closed. One

Increasing the weakness, if we may use the expression, of the Republicans, this correspondent states that Mr. Conkling has been urged to espouse the cause of the Federal office-holders, most of whom owe their places there is "death in the pot" for Wells & Co., had been tied about his neck. to him, and to maintain them in their offices and that more than likely the means by which against the wish of the President by an appeal Mr. Tilden was cheated out of the Presidento the senate. This attempted, we shall have cy will be laid bare, and he and his co-conanother split in the Radical ranks, and pressiprators be pilloried before a just and honest Lutheran church, this afternoon, the lightning

their dilemma through Democratic disaffec- majority of the citizens of a free republic ion, but even this hope is denied them, were robbed of their rights, it will be all right, and the correspondent concludes "that the perhaps, with Mr. Morton. He may, in that chances for Republican successes in this case, furl the bloody shirt and lay it away, to (New York) State this fall are very slim. be revived only as he thinks he has provoca-We may [the Lord forbid, says the APPEAL] tion. "Let him rip." He can do no harm, even hold our own in the legislature, but pretty though he does no good. The people know much everything else I regard as mort- that it is a way he has. He can't help it. gaged to the Democrats, who are prepared | He was born when Taurus was in the ascendto foreclose without delay." The odds ant, and must be excused if he tears round are all on the side, just now, of an over- now and then like a bull in a china shop.

DANGEROUS SNAGS.

In our river report Saturday morning we gave a list of dangerous snags at various points in the Mississippi river between this port and Cairo. The list was furnished by Captain James Homans, a careful and experienced pilot of St. Louis, who states that all the pilots regard these snags as extremely dangerous to navigation. We call the attenon of the government authorities to the neessity of their removal, now that the river i getting so low as to permit of their easy acess. We reproduce the list, and hope that those in authority will cause the earliest possible attention to be paid to the emoval of obstructions which are sources of much anxiety to pilots, and thus prevent what may cause any day the destruction of valuable steamboat property and perhaps great loss of life. The snags are accurately located as follows: One in the bend below Cairo, one on the point below Norfolk, one in the bend below James Bayou, two in the crossing at head of Island No. 10, one on point above New Madrid, one on Nolan Point, one on Darnell's Point, two in the bend of Island 14, one in bend below Hailes Point, one in the crossing at Island 26, two at Borum's one at Bullitton tow-head, one at Fowler Island, one on Craighead's Point, one in the cut-off, five in the outlets, one opposite Island 40, one above Bradley's, three at Paddy's Hen. In addition to the above, Pilot Harry Matson, of the Anchor-line packet Belle Memphis, furnishes the APPEAL with the following list of terrors to river navigation and their accurate ocation, which developed between Vicksburg and Memphis on the last trip up of that packet: One at Duckport, two in head Paw-Paw sland, one below Duvalls, one below Shiloh, ive below Hays, two in head Island No. 95, our or five in a bunch in bend below Lake Providence, four in crossing Possum Point, one at head Sarah Island, one in crossing at head Mathews's bend, one below Auburn, one above Sunnyside, several above Greenville, one at Floreyville, two in Concordia bend, two below Robinsonville, several from mouth St. Francis to head island, one in crossing at Shoofly, two at foot Fox Island, one at foot Burdeau's chute, three at head Burdeau-s chute, one at point at head Burdeau, ten from head Burdeau to Richard's house, several at Dr. Peters's, one above Government light'on Blue's point, several up shore below Robinson, one at DeSofo Robinson, and Miss Laborde, of South Carolina, and Providence, four in crossing Possum Point,

NEXT month there will be three State elections-that of Vermont on the fourth, that of California on the fifth, and that of Maine on the tenth. Iowa and Ohio will hold their State elections October 8th. On November Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia and Wis consin will hold their elections.

THE Cincinnati Commercial publishes an interview with a leading Virginia politician agement given to the Independents is so by one of its correspondents, in the course of much taken from the Democracy to strengthwhich the sterling old Democrat says that while the Democrats of Virginia sustain dent appeals to them with more force than

EN ROUTE

From Del Norte to Arkansas—The Rail road Lines—The Country, the Crops and the Prospects.

On TRAIN IN MISSOURI, August 9 .- The ourney from Del Norte was on down the Rio drande, which valley is being rapidly fenced up and improved, and across a sage-brush table land to the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, sixty-five miles east of Del Norte. It was glorious to hear the whis-tle of the engine after four hundred miles of travei in the mountains, three hundred afoot; it was a glorious ride around the sharp curve around the mountain-sides nearly two miles above the level of the sea; it was delightful to look back upon the dark mountains and know that they were all crossed, and that the rushing railroad train would bear you swiftly to your home again, though yet far, far away. At Pueblo, took the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train in the morning, and by the next morning was in Emporia, Kansas. This is a new and very important road, and leads right on to Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth. From Emporia took the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road and ran down to Parsons, Kansas, and there took the main to Parsons, Kansas, and there took the main line same road and ran up by Fort Scott, Kan-sas, Clinton, Boonville and Sedalia, Missouri, to Moberly, Missouri, and there changed on to the St. Louis, Kansas City and North-ern road, and came down to St. Louis. The corn crop all along these great lines is luxu-riant. The wheat is in stacks; the oats are in shock mostly. The pastures are full of cattle and hogs, all in good to fat condition. The houses are generally substantial and comfortable, and many of them elegant and beautifully adorned. The towns appear to be active and improving, and well-built churches meet the eye in every town. Few regions of our country present more evidences of pros-Lerity than these rich regions of eastern Kanas and Missouri. From St. Louis down over the great St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South-ern railroad the country soon becomes broken and hilly, and in places mountainous. At Ironton you see vast piles of pig-iron—enough, it would seem, to supply the continent for a season. Still onward drives the train, winding its way down the course of Black river, with woodlands on either side and fields of corn in the valleys. The suit of the Union Trust company, of New York, to throw this road into the hands of a receiver, failed, and Thomas Allen still presides over the head of this great corporation, so essential to St. Louis and Memphis in their outlet to Texas.

PAUL BAGLEY. Probable Case of Assassination. COLUMBUS, O., August 12.—August Schlut-ler was found this morning, near the Pan-Handle roundhouse, in an unconscious condi-tion. He had a terrible wound on the right cheek and temple, which looks as if had been made with a club. The face was so swollen that it was impossible to tell whether the skull was fractured or not. Schlutler was employed as a switchman, and stood by the would-be assassin, and the fact that he was not robbed adds to the weight of this suspitheir lack of the power to maintain good | cion. The injured man is in a very precarious condition. He is about thirty-five years of age, and is noted for his sobriety and in-dustry.

After the Deadbeats in Government WASHINGTON, August 12.-Acting-Secre tary M'Cormick yesterday issued a circular to the employes of the treasury department, stating that the credit of the government re-quired its duties to be performed by honor-able men; that the secretary would not be annoyed by creditors seeking their just dues from clerks; that it was expected that all just debts would be paid, and that if clerks refuse to pay their just debts they will be charged with fraudulent practices and recommended for dismissal by the chiefs of their respective

A Deranged Man Drowned. DAYTON, O., August 13.—The body of a man was found floating in Miama river to-

Fatal Stroke by Lightning. BUFFALO, August 12.-During Sundayent prospects of victory will be changed into certainty. As in Mississippi and Alabama, SOUTHERN WOMEN

Not Afraid to Work-Nursed in the Lap

of Ease and Luxury when Adversity Comes they Have a Heart for any Fate. Examples the Men would do well to

Keep Before them-Ao Idle Tears or Vain Regrets, but Work. Work, Work, and a Battle for Life.

From a New York Correspondent of the Washington Capital.] Mrs. M'Neil, of South Carolina, a venerabl and lovely lady, has established herself in very successful boardinghouse. Mrs. Sadler, of South Carolina, a daughte of Hon. George Buist, of Charleston, keeps a popular boardinghouse, well patronized by her southern friends who summer in New York.

Miss Florence de Treville, whose father wa Hon. Richard de Treville, once lieutenant governor of South Carolina, also presides ove popular boardinghouse. Forgetting that the was a petted society belle in Charleston, her native city, with a courage and energy most admirable, she went heart and soul to work, and success crowned her efforts. Young frail in form, delicate in health, for years she fought a glorious fight—as glorious as any hero ever fought on the tented fields of battle, and she has come off victor. Mrs. Edward White, the wife of Colone

White, of Charleston, South Carolina, pre ides over an educational establishment for young ladies. For this her accomplishment minently fit her, and her Murray Hill home s the abode of refinement and culture.

Madame Le Grand Coulson, the genial and accomplished wife of Dr. Rawley Coulson, of

Virginia, is instructing classes in the French Mrs. Patton, the widow of Mr. James Patmrs. Patton, the widow of Mr. James Patton, a lawyer of Asheville, North Carolina,
and daughter of Rev. Dr. Chapman, is teaching in the school of the Sisterhood, established by the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.
Miss Alice Simmons, the gifted daughter
of the late Dr. Hume Simmons, of Charleston, South Carolina, and great-niece of Wash ington Alston, the celebrated painter, teache in one of the public schools of New York. This young lady also writes for the press. Reared amid the refinements and what may be termed the exclusion of that proud city, Charleston, she came to New York, and, like the rest of her southern sisters, plunged into the thickest of the fight, making her way with a resolution and energy which place her in the foremost ranks of indomitable women. Among those who have entered the training-school for uurses at Belle Vue hospital we may mention Miss Luce, of Arkansas, who has received her diploma, and Miss Laborde, of

tered the field of literature in New York may be mentioned Miss Sallie Brock, of Virginia, whose name appears in Southland Writers. Miss Brock was connected at one time, per-haps still is, with one of Frank Leslie's pub-lications. She has also published two novels, and contributed to many of the leading peri-

Mesdames Sallie and Emily Battery, of Georgia, wield most successful pens as re-porters and fashion-writers.

Mrs. Sturgis, formerly Miss Upshur, of Virginia, known in literary circles as "Fanny Fielding," is a forcible and pleasant writer. She came to New York to make her way with her pen, and fell into the meshes of matri-mony. She writes for various publications; her article on the Florida Murats, contributed to the Galaxy, was widely noticed. Miss Carolina Adams is a daughter of the late Rev. Jaspar Adams, an Episcopal clergyman, who was at one time president of the Charleston, South Carolina, college. Full of energy and perseverance, she never faltered in the task she had undertaken. With a resolute will she set to work to conquer fate. and has succeeded. She is connected with Demorest's publications, and is the fashion correspondent of several leading newspapers. Miss E. B. Cheesborough is a younger sis-

ter of the artist of the same name, and is a native of Charleston, South Carolina. Her name appears in Buchanan Read's Female Poets of America, and Women of the South Distinguished in Literature, published by Derby & Jackson of New York, and in Southland Writers. For many years after the war she edited the Darlington (S. C.) Southerner. She is now the proof-reader in the office of the Family Journal and Pulpit of the Day, New York city, and contributes to these and other publications.

THE ENGLISH

Free-Thinkers and Ritualists - They are Making Common Cause against the Bible-The Two Latest Sensational Books.

Moncure D. Conway, writing from London in the Cincinnati Commercial, says: Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant have this week had the writ of error for which they petitioned issued at the petty bag office on the fiat of Sir John Holker; and as that law officer had to be first convinced that there is plausibility in the demurrers there is some reason to hope that the verdict of "guilty" may not be sustained. It is now certain that if the case reaches any point in which usage does not absolutely require the solicitor-gene-ral to prosecute it, he will not put in an appearance. The government never instituted the prosecution, and is thoroughly dis-gusted at its results; such, for in-stance, as the reprinting of the Knowles book in the provinces, where a commercial traveler is said to be employed for the sole purpose of taking or-dens for it. The sales in London up to the suspension of it until the writ of error is tried amounted to one hundred and thirtyfive thousand copies, and Mrs. Besant estimates that their imprisonment will raise the amount to half a million. Petitions are beginning to come into parliament demanding freedom to discuss the "checks on population," one from Manchester, sent through Sir Thomas Bazley, having twenty-one hundred point for point travesty of it by the ritualists. The book published by their "Society of the Holy Cross," entitled The Priest in Absolution, has been the subject of a prosecution in Glasgow, where a vendor of it was fined and imprisoned under the law against obscene literature. The Society of the Holy Cross have convened and discussed the situation, and have resolved that they will stand by and de-fend the book. The excitement is causing

act of walking (or rather of walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. the republication and sale of that also, and These plain directions are recommended to the printers of it dare not claim any copyright in it. All the pulpits are fulminating the recollection of those who have not learned e on the subject, one of the chief thunderers being the new canon of Westminster. But the anti-confessional party cannot out-thunder the ritualists. For instance, Rev. C J. Ridsdale, of "Folkestone Ritual case" notoriety, preaching leat School Ritual to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in preserving life. "How much do yez ax for twinty threecint stamps I dunno?" inquired Barney Drumgoole at the postoffice wicket. "Sixty case" notoriety, preaching last Sunday in defense of the terrible book, said: "I wonder why some one does not stand up in the house of lords and bring a charge against the bible (especially Leviticus) as an immoral book. I have heard indeed that Mr. Bradlaugh intends to do so." To which Mr. Bradlaugh answers: "Mr. Bradlaugh not being a member of the house of lords has no right to stand up there and reply to what Mr, Ridsdale suggests, but is glad to know that Rey. C. J. Ridsdale thinks the bible may be fairly attacked as an immoral book. Mr. Bradlaugh has long thought so." At the meeting held a few days ago, the ritualistic leader, A. H. Mackonochie, placed the clergy in relation to case" notoriety, preaching last Sunday in de-fense of the terrible book, said: "I wonder why some one does not stand up in the house the business away from them, so they wud." Mackonochie, placed the clergy in relation to the book in the same category as a physician in relation to a medical work. A physician, he said, has to deal with works which the world called indelicate, but it would not be thought that a medical student was discharg-ing his duty to the public if a feeling of deli-

Questions of importance by a four-year-old: "How do they get our souls out of our bodies when we die—cut 'em out?" "Why don't we see the yellow embelopes the telegraphs come in goin' long the telegraph wires?" "If the bible calls bad old folks ing his duty to the public if a feeling of deli-cacy should prevent him from acquainting himself with facts appertaining to his profes-sion. After this speech Colonel Childers de-clared that their position was quite im-pregnable, and indeed it is difficult to see how they can be successfully assailed on the principles which the act-of-parliament relig-ion has laid down for these enfants terribles of the church. The physician inquires symp-toms when records are in abnormal conditions. wires? "If the bible calls bad old folks goats, bad children are kids, ain't they?" "Is it too late for me to have a twin brother?" "Any rate, me and Billy Green is twin cousins, ain't we?" "If you was me when you was a man, would you drive a hearse or oin a circus?" Employment in the Navy Department Washington, August 13.—Since the first of July the secretary of the navy has given toms when people are in abnormal conditions, i. e., sick. But these priestly doctors proceed on the principle that sickness is normal; all are from birth and by nature wounds and bruises and putrefying sores, with the exception of those who have already undergone their treatment. They learned this in the catechisms, in the creeds and articles, and the formidable fact is that they believe and act upon it. Hence they systematically approach

Trouble at Carbondale nnocent children, pure-minded girls and SCRANTON, August 13 .- On Saturday afterboys with a morbid scrutiny that can only fill noon Carbondale was thrown into a wild ex-citement. About two hundred and fifty eir minds with gross and sickening sugrestions, such as can hardly fail to promote miners compelled the pump-men to abandon ie moral diseases by which the practitioners bye. To the healthy common sense of English people they are like the fabulous ghouls which are preying on all young and ruddy life. And yet their theory is the established religion of the country, and they are "impregnable" so far as bishops and courts are concered. But the people are not so helpless. The authorities of the house of detention in Clerkenwell, Lon-

Nashville, August 11: No definite result was reached by the committee from the Coal Creek miners, in conference with the penitentiary lessees in relation to working convicts Mr. Horsley, is a member of the Holy Cross society, and refuses to leave it, have given in those mines. New York, August 11: Advices from Bue nos Ayres state that a fearful flood has oc-curred in the far south. Millions of sheep and cattle perished, and hund eds of fami-lies are rendered homeless.

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